

Japan is going the way of all civilized powers. It is going to hold a world's fair at Tokyo in 1913.

Harvard won from Yale at chess and President Eliot talks of abolishing all other sports at Cambridge.

A Birmingham preacher thinks he has solved the riddle of the sphinx. All right, then, how old was Am?

Queen Alexandra, who was born in 1844, is not only a good but a brave queen. She still celebrates her birthday.

According to Walter Wellman the only way to reach the pole is by balloon. Either that or by way of the magazine.

This is the time of year when the rabbit doesn't know whether the morning sun will rise upon him as Bunty or Haseenpfeffer.

Unfortunately science produces no evidence tending to show whether Niagara Falls was put on earth for business or pleasure.

Sir Thomas Lipton makes a handsome defense of American hotels. But Sir Thomas was a favored guest when he stopped in them.

By putting up the earth as a stake for one to win and having the millions of men compete, opportunity would still be equal, if not reasonable.

The Harvard professor of international law who becomes Grand Visier to the ruler of Siam will develop into a literal power behind the throne.

In attempting to shoot a man the other day a New York woman wounded two innocent bystanders—at least, they claimed that they were innocent.

In these days of pining prosperity even a poor man lives high, unless he has been quoted a line of produce prices not accessible to the general public.

The horse enjoys a certain advantage in the fact that the automobile accident is more spectacular and therefore more talked about than the ordinary runaway.

A Chicago woman wants a divorce because her husband prefers listening to a phonograph rather than her conversation. Her conversation must be something fierce, remarks the Washington Herald.

The Fort Edwards, N. Y., man who advertises for a wife who shall weigh 200 pounds or better, and be no society butterfly, evidently intends that there shall be no mistaking the meaning of his specifications.

A magazine asks: "What implement can equal the hairpin in the debt hands of a woman?" That's easy. A note, written in a delicate, feminine hand, found in her husband's vest pocket, will beat it every time.

A Baltimore newspaper announces that a prize performing lion which escaped from one of the theaters of the city had been captured. Thereby have been removed the apprehensions of those who witnessed its last exhibition.

The shah of Persia has just bestowed upon an American piano manufacturer the brilliant decoration of the Order of the Lion and the Sun. Some time ago the shah of Turkey gave the same gentleman a decoration of similar character. There seems to be no doubt of the power of American piano music to soothe the Mohammedan breast.

Owing to considerable distress prevailing in many agricultural districts, writes Consul-General B. H. Ridgely, of Barcelona, the purchasing power of the Spanish peasants has been greatly curtailed. In former years a large trade was done through Spain in bleached linen and linen yarns. No household, however humble, but owned its set of linen sheets, which formed part of the dowry of every young girl on her wedding day. On account of the greater cost of linen, which has placed it among the list of luxuries, this once important branch of trade has dwindled down to an insignificant figure.

Public opinion in England has killed the soap combination, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Notwithstanding the workings of the "irrepressible economic law of combination" the protests of the trade and of the public have been so positive and so emphatic that the power of \$60,000,000 capital was impotent to stand up against them. The refusal of the retailers to sell and of the public to buy the "trust" combination, which bore the "trust" label, was too much for the promoters, and they have announced that they have found their plan of economic combination "unworkable" and that it has been terminated.

The census bureau has just published figures showing how rich the country was two years ago, but, remarks the Washington Times, most of us have spent what we had then.

After that young woman in Pond du Lac collects the \$15,000 judgment she secured in her breach of promise suit she will experience no difficulty in getting a husband.

Europe is crowding over its crop of sugar beets. It declines, however, to give out the statistics of its dead-beat crop.

Now that New York has declared against reform spelling in the schools, the present generation will have no difficulty in interpreting the written speech of the coming one.

The Chinese are showing an increased fondness for cigarettes. Some hope, now, that they will be broken of the opium habit. They cannot long stand both.

History is repeating itself. Louisiana merchants are importing 3,000 Spanish farmers into the land once a province of the Don.

German merchants are kicking because the Kaiser's automobile is permitted to stop all road traffic. Stresemann is likely to hear something of the simple life if he keeps it up.

South American scientists now claim that the mosquito carries leprosy. The mosquito seems to have lost what few friends he ever had.

If this country gets into a squabble over the Japanese there will be a check on her fourth trip around the world. The voyage will consume nine or ten months.

SORRY DAY

WHEN OUR COURTS ARE NOT RESPECTED, OR WE CANNOT RESPECT THEM.

Declares the American People Are Too Proud of Their Money, Sending Too Much Gold Abroad.

ROCKEFELLER'S VIEWS

New York—Replying to the inquiry whether he would be prepared to go to court should his presence be desired in connection with the government suit against the Standard Oil Co., John D. Rockefeller said:

"It will be a sorry day for the country and all of us when our courts are not respected, or we cannot respect them, and our laws are not upheld. We must have law and order, and we must have courts to enforce them."

"What else can I do but go to court when summoned?"

Mr. Rockefeller added that he did not know the status of any of the pending prosecutions.

Too Proud of Our Money. Discussing the prosperity of the country, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"We are going entirely too fast. We are too proud of our money. We don't keep our money at home. We are sending too much of our gold abroad. We are buying foreign goods, and letting our gold go to Europe. We are spending too much money. The money ought to be kept here in the United States, for just as surely as we send too much of our gold to the other side, just as surely will we have to pay the penalty of our rashness."

"The people of the United States are too proud of what they now have. They are not taking advantage of a prosperity such as has never been enjoyed in this country. We are not saving up for the rainy day, for the time of our need."

FOUND FOR CATHOLIC CHURCH. Porto Rico Supreme Court Decides a Case of Church vs. People.

San Juan, P. R.—The supreme court of Porto Rico has rendered a decision favorable to the Catholic church in the case of the Church vs. the People, as to the ownership of certain properties. The court finds that properties valued at half a million dollars belong to the church, and accrued rents and incomes since 1899, when the United States took the island from Spain, and amounting to \$100,000, are declared to be due the plaintiff. Of the five members of the supreme court, three favored the decision for the church. The American judge voted in favor of the government. The case will be appealed to the supreme court of the United States.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. Madrid Publishes Text of New Treaty of Commerce.

Madrid—The official Gazette has published the correspondence between Robert Mason Winthrop, secretary of the American legation at Madrid, and Felix Caballero, minister of foreign affairs, giving the interpretation of the Spanish-American treaty of commerce executed Aug. 1. In this correspondence it is stipulated that there shall be reciprocity between the two countries, that American goods coming into Spain shall be taxed at the minimum rate, and that American imports shall at once be granted every reduction accorded any other nation, with the exception of Portugal.

SHOT AT FORT RENO. Capt. Macklin Killed from His Family and Severely Wounded.

El Reno, I. T.—Capt. Edgar B. Macklin, of Co. C, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was shot twice and dangerously wounded at night by a negro, and belief is expressed here that it was one of the members of the troop discharged by President Roosevelt for participation in the Brownsville riots. The captain was at dinner with his family, answered a caller and was shot.

A Bungled Hanging. Houston, Mo.—The execution here of Joda Hamilton, the 20-year-old farmer boy, for the murder of five members of the family of Barney Farr, a farmer, was a horrible affair. Two attempts were necessary before the hanging proved successful. The first rope broke. At the first attempt Hamilton shot through the trap with a jerk, and the spectators were horrified to see the rope part. Hamilton dropped to the ground. Partially conscious, he was picked up and carried a second time to the scaffold.

To Look at the Big Ditch. New York—Ten congressmen and one senator sailed on the steamship Alliance for Colon, for the purpose of making a five-day inspection of the isthmus of Panama. The party consisted of Senators Flint and McMillan, and Congressmen McKim, of California; Congressman Fulmer, of Missouri; Dickson, of Illinois; Howell, of Utah; Kinkaid, of Nebraska; and Stearns, of Minnesota. A. C. McKim, son of Congressman McKim, went with the party as secretary.

Japan's Heavy Hand in Formosa. Victoria, B. C.—Admiral Tremain has received by steamer Trenton, which has arrived from the Orient, that Japanese are repressing Formosa insurgents with a heavy hand. A long blockade line has been formed similar to Kitchener's blockade line in Africa, and the insurgent villages are being taken one by one. At the Lathioy village the Japanese spared few, and warning by the fate of that village, other villages have surrendered. The Japanese hope to have the island soon pacified.

Bribery Made Extraditable. Washington—Secretary Root and Mr. Morison Durand signed a supplementary article to the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain, including bribery in the list of extraditable crimes.

Will Go Around the World. San Diego, Cal.—The big Galilee, which is making a magnetic survey of the globe for the Carnegie Institute, has left on her fourth trip around the world. The voyage will consume nine or ten months.

ARE WORTH MANY BILLIONS

CROPS GROWN BY OUR FARMERS THE PAST YEAR.

Up to December 1 There Had Been 10,224,884 Bales of Cotton Ginned.

Washington—The final statistics of the crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture (in which preliminary estimates made earlier in the year are revised and corrected) indicate the average, production and value in 1906 of the farm crops of the United States to be as follows:

Crop	Production	Value
Corn	2,027,141,001 bushels	\$1,164,626,479
Wheat	1,099,501,000 bushels	\$208,435,001
Oats	1,024,897,000 bushels	\$102,897,000
Rye	74,525,000 bushels	\$14,905,000
Barley	178,571,000 bushels	\$17,857,100
Hay	1,371,144,000 tons	\$13,711,440
Timothy	1,371,144,000 tons	\$13,711,440
Alfalfa	1,371,144,000 tons	\$13,711,440
Other	1,371,144,000 tons	\$13,711,440
Total	10,224,884 bales	\$102,248,840

The average weight by bushel is shown by the bureau to be 56 pounds for spring wheat, 63.3 pounds for winter wheat and 33.6 pounds for oats.

Cotton Ginned to Dec. 13, 1906. Washington—The cotton report shows: Number of ginneries reported in operation this season prior to Dec. 13 was 23,322. The number of bales ginned by states was as follows:

Alabama	1,133,587	Arkansas	670,428
Florida	59,573	Georgia	1,510,428
Indian Territory	22,549	Kentucky	1,304
Louisiana	763,999	Mississippi	1,187,714
Missouri	34,016	North Carolina	546,645
Oklahoma	313,848	South Carolina	37,793
Tennessee	219,771	Texas	3,481,502
Virginia	12,114		

The sea island cotton for 1906, distributed by states, is: Florida, 21,880 bales; Georgia, 29,794; South Carolina, 6,656. The last report showed 10,027,868 bales ginned to Dec. 1, 1906.

STICKNEY MAKES ESTIMATES. Says It Takes Shippers Nine Days to Unload a Car.

Washington—President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western has submitted some interesting facts to the interstate commerce commission. In arriving at his conclusions, Mr. Stickney bases his estimates on the entire freight car capacity of the country.

The average distance each loaded freight car is hauled is 250 miles. The average time consumed by the railways in hauling is one day, 24 hours.

The average time consumed by shippers and consignees in loading and unloading each car is nine days, 216 hours.

"As long as shippers consume nine days in loading and unloading each car," says Mr. Stickney, "transportation will be delayed."

The Post Office Department. Washington—A reduction of more than \$4,000,000, or 27.83 per cent, in the deficit of the post office department is shown in the annual report of Edwin C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general. The postal revenue for the fiscal year of 1906 shows an increase of more than \$15,000,000 over 1905, the greatest increase in one year in the history of the service.

Receipts from all sources were \$167,922,738 and expenditures \$171,449,778. The gross deficit, including losses by burglary and fires and through uncollected debts, amounted to \$10,542,941. Mr. Madden still adheres to his recommendation for an increase on mail matter of the second class. He also recommends that ordinary postal stamps be used for special delivery.

Miner's Pipe Blows Up Mine. Pittsburg, Kas.—In an explosion in Mine No. 1 of the Fidelity Coal Co., at Stone City, two miners were killed and 15 others badly injured. Five kegs of powder taken into the mine by a party of 17 men exploded at the bottom of the mine as the men were leaving the cage. It is supposed a spark dropped from a pipe one of the men was smoking into one of the open kegs of powder. The mine at the bottom was badly wrecked, but the damage has not been estimated at this time.

Mount Vesuvius Gaved in. Naples—Another portion of the crater of Mount Vesuvius fell in and caused a great eruption of ash, cinders and sand. It was not preceded or accompanied, however, by either earthquakes or earth shocks. For 20 minutes a shower of rain or ash fell over Naples and another portion of the crater on the side toward Pompeii fell in. The rain of ash and cinders caused considerable alarm in the more populous quarters of the city. Women began praying to the Madonna and the saints.

Cattlemen Have Troubles. Kansas City, Mo.—Before the interstate commerce commission investigating the car shortage, H. S. Bolco, who owns a ranch at Channing, Tex., said he attempted to make a shipment from Texas on Sept. 20 of 75 cars of cattle. He could not get them until Oct. 13, and then only in limited number. The rest of the cattle were not shipped until Dec. 11. H. C. Jett, of Port Davis, Tex., said he had been since Oct. 17 trying to ship 5,000 cattle, and had just received seven cars.

Bad Mine Fire in Utah. Salt Lake City, Utah—A fire which will diminish the output of the Union Pacific coal mines at Cumberland, Wyo., by 1,400 tons a day for the next 30 days, occurred in the No. 2 shaft. Fire started on the ninth level where an unknown cause while the 250 men were at work in the mine. Through the skillful management of those in charge, the force was taken out in a very few minutes. The most serious feature of the situation is the serious nature of the fault output at the present time.

Japs Boycott the American Flag. Seattle, Wash.—Japanese wholesalers are sending their own vessels to Pacific coast ports for shipments of flour and wheat rather than give them to ships flying the American flag.

THE HARVESTER TRUST

FEBRUARY 1 MAY SEE FINANCIAL REORGANIZATION.

At Least \$100,000,000 of the \$120,000,000 Stock Favors a Change.

Chicago—The Post says: Unless plans, which are sanctioned by J. Pierpont Morgan, and agreed to by holders of at least \$100,000,000 out of \$120,000,000 of the capital stock of the International Harvester Co., fall through, Feb. 1, 1907, should see the complete financial reorganization of the great farm implement trust.

Tentative contracts, which have been signed for the conversion of \$120,000,000 of capital stock of one class into a like amount of new stock, divided into \$60,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$60,000,000 common stock; the retirement of several interests from active business management; and a general change in the staff of officials. The expectation is that the new securities will be listed on the New York Stock exchange, which, if the plans are carried through, will give the stockholders a broad market for their securities, and enable them to retire if they desire to do so.

Two Years For a Killing. Neesho—Sherman Woodcock was convicted of the murder of George Moreland, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The killing occurred on a Sunday in January last. The two men had been drinking, became quarrelsome, and in the brawl that followed Woodcock, it was charged, stabbed Moreland, in which wound he afterwards died.

Demand 5,000 Scudi. St. Louis—Gaetano Falato, a prosperous Italian, has received a letter informing him that the only way to live is to carry "5,000 Scudi" in his pocket ready to hand over to the first of his countrymen to step up to him and say: "Give me de scudi!" He turned the letter over to the police and doesn't go out at night.

Shook Hand of Daughter's Slayer. Springfield—Garland Moore, who killed Clara West at Bois d'Arc, was warmly greeted in court by the mother of the dead girl. Among those who crowded forward to shake his hand was the mother of the murdered girl.

Two Men Asphyxiated. St. Joseph—James Smith, of Topeka, and William Showley, of Kansas City, iron molders, were found dead at a room in their boarding house, having been asphyxiated by gas which escaped from a heater.

Folk Sues St. Louis. St. Louis—Gov. Joseph W. Folk has filed suit against the city of St. Louis to collect any salary that may be due him while he was circuit attorney of St. Louis.

Was Poor All His Life. St. Louis—Alexander Dockery, a poor laborer, aged 46, died at Greenwood, a suburb, just before a legacy, left by an uncle in Texas, arrived. He would have been a rich man.

Death Came Suddenly. Kansas City—Dr. August T. Fleischmann, for ten years secretary of the state board of pharmacy, died suddenly of heart disease in this city.

A Belle of Long Ago. St. Louis—Mrs. Amelia Chouteau Chubb, a member of one of the oldest families in St. Louis, died at her younger days a famous belle and beauty, died at her home in Louisville, Ky.

Into Voluntary Bankruptcy. Morehouse—David Rosenthal, a dry goods merchant, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court at St. Louis. His assets are estimated at \$2,500 and his liabilities at \$5,000.

Will Distribute Millions. St. Louis—The New Year's dividends and interest disbursements on securities listed on the St. Louis stock exchange will be in excess of \$4,250,000.

Was Prominent in Franklin. Union—F. W. Reinhard, ex-usher of Franklin county, and a prominent citizen, died at his home in this city, aged 71 years.

Six Father Ryans. St. Louis—Six Father Ryans are now pastors of Catholic churches in this city. The sixth arrived the other day from Ireland.

Missionary Work. St. Louis—St. John's Southern Methodist church has entered upon the task of supporting a college in Japan.

Determined to Have a License. Cape Girardeau—In order to obtain a marriage license for himself, Zachary Quinn, 65, drove 20 miles on a cold night.

Mrs. Louise M. Clough. Rolla—Mrs. Louise M. Clough died here, aged 64. Her husband, Judge Clough, died in Colorado 20 years ago.

Former Missouri Congressman Dead. St. Joseph—Charles Freeman Cochran, who represented the Fourth district of Missouri in congress from 1896 to 1902, died here.

Delmar Jockey Club Dissolved. Jefferson City—Delmar Jockey club of St. Louis is dissolved, the supreme court denying a rehearing and the corporation losing its charter.

A Foolish Girl. Clinton—Miss Carrie Still, 30, committed suicide at Creighton when she learned that a Kansas City man had proved false.

What Trained Nurse Went. St. Louis—Trained nurses will ask the legislature to enact a law requiring nurses to register in order to practice.

Mrs. Minnie Grunwald. St. Charles—Mrs. Minnie Grunwald, aged 56, died at her home in this city. She leaves five grown children.

While She Slept. St. Louis—While Mrs. F. E. Kaufman, of 5313 Waterman avenue, slept, burglars entered her room and secured jewelry valued at \$1,000.

State Happenings.

A Prehistoric Find. Carthage—In sinking a shaft on the Teel land, near Prosperity, in this county, for a zinc mine, a deposit of prehistoric bones has been found at a depth of 30 feet, and special pains will be taken to remove them intact. Enough of them have been uncovered to make it certain that an important find has been made for that line of study. W. J. McGee, of the World's Fair archaeological department at St. Louis, is also the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, to which the prehistoric bones will be forwarded as soon as removed from the ground. Those already taken out indicate that the prehistoric man was a giant compared to the largest men of the present time.

Made Many Recommendations. Columbia—The state board of agriculture held its forty-second annual meeting here. It adopted a resolution recommending many appropriations for college of agriculture. The board is by law an examining board for the college, and after examination the institution recommended the following appropriations: Agricultural building, \$200,000; soil survey, \$15,000; poultry barn, \$10,000; experiments, \$25,000; other departments, \$16,000. A new dairy barn and the enactment of a pure food law placed under control of the experiment station were recommended.

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A Toast For The New Year

Henry M. Hyde

TO THE True Pioneers of Progress—to the men who chain and assault, drill and shield, hold and rivet—burrowing through mountains, spanning, spiderlike, across dizzy chasms—making the world smaller and Man larger—
A Happy New Year and Many of 'Em!

TO THE Gentleman Adventurers—to the men who tempt the vengeance of the upper air, dare the unseen dangers of deep seas, track to their secret lairs the wild beasts of deserts and penitence—risking their own lives that the life of Man may be made safe—
A Happy New Year and Many of 'Em!

TO THE Poets and dreamers of the Present—to the men who harness the tides, bridge the west wind; put a yoke about the neck of the glaciers, drive the sun and moon tandem—making the forces of nature toil that Man may enjoy—
A Happy New Year and Many of 'Em!

TO THE Masters of the Future—to the men who know, in the men in earnest—rejoicing in their knowledge and their strength, looking with clear eyes, unafraid, into the face of fate—crowned with the high happiness of work well done—
A Happy New Year and Many of 'Em!

Technical World.

glass left in the front window to last over Sunday!

Not to Be Imposed Upon. "Algerine is interesting," said the stock broker's daughter. "What does he talk about?" inquired the father. "He's ever so well posted in Shakespearean quotations."

Young Woman, said the financier, sternly, "don't let him deceive you. Don't let him make sport of your ignorance. There isn't any such thing as I've been on the exchange long enough."—London Answers.

A June New Year's on the Nile Banks. The Ancient Egyptians started the Year with the Raft of the River.

In all ages and all lands much importance has been attached to New Year's day. In Egypt the new year fell between the 17th and the 20th of June, and was called the "night of the drop." The sacred Nile was thought to flow down from heaven, and at its lowest ebb—about the middle of June—a tear from Isis fell into the stream and caused it to rise.

Consequently at this season the priests and people kept a sleepless vigil at the river's shore, watching for the miraculous rise which should bring such riches to the whole land. When the "night of the drop" came, the priests cleared the altars of old ashes and lighted the sacred fire for the new year.

Every one of the faithful carried a coal from the altar to light the fire at his own hearth, and from end to end the land was ablaze with light. The people put off their old garments and arrayed themselves in white, anointing their heads with sacred oil, crowning themselves with flowers and bearing palms in their hands, while chants and songs and fasting and processions filled the homes.